

"WELL, WHERE DID YOU GET 'EM?"



And it took 4,000 words to answer the question.

AND THIS ECONOMY!

REPUBLICAN EXPENDITURES EXCEED ALL PRECEDENTS.

Nearly One Hundred Millions in Excess of a Billion Dollar Appropriated by Congress—Budget an Outrageous One.

Figures compiled by the clerical force of congress and printed in the Republic show that the late session spent nearly \$100,000,000 in excess of \$1,000,000,000.

In the last hours of that session Chairman Hale of the senate finance committee and Chairman Tawney of the house appropriations committee had a dispute over the exact amount spent. It came about because out of the total spent, \$1,088,847,184, the bills for \$1,027,901,629 will be payable immediately on presentation, whereas payment on bills for \$70,945,555 will be deferred.

Because Uncle Sam, out on a frenzied and record-breaking shopping trip, had an understanding that \$70,000,000 worth of the things he contracted for aren't to be paid for until later, Mr. Tawney insisted that the money had not been spent at all.

That there is as much need for an insurgency against the way the standpatters spend money as against the way they frame tariff and railroad bills and other legislation is apparent to anyone who inspects the colossal totals of this outrageous budget. When one party has been in uninterrupted control of the government for fourteen years, \$1,000,000,000 sessions and \$2,000,000,000 congresses are precisely what might be expected.

If the people are satisfied with the "stand-pat" system that makes appropriations exceeding \$1,000,000,000 inevitable at each session of congress, they can positively insure a continuance of the system by continuing stand-pat control. If they are not satisfied with it, the only possible way of insuring its discontinuance is by giving Democrats and anti-standpatters generally control.

The budget of the present year is the more depressing because Mr. Taft professed that he was making a vigorous effort to keep down appropriations. If, with the administration sternly insisting on economy, more money was spent than in any other year in all American history, how much would the standpatters have spent if economy had not been made a much-heralded administration policy?—St. Louis Republic.

Worse Than Cannon.

Crumpacker is spoken of as a candidate for speaker of the next house of representatives. If it shall be Republican, against Cannon. That would be swapping the devil for a witch. In the first place, he does not have the ability of Cannon; in the second place, he is a bitter partisan; and, lastly and finally, brethren, he is a cruel hater of the south. These are qualities, we know, that would command a certain support for him in his party; but they do not make him in any sense more desirable than the distinguished North Carolinian who now fills the office of speaker. Crumpacker and Heyburn and Hollingsworth and the reactionaries of their sort ought to organize a house of their own. Besides, the speaker of the next house will be a Democrat—Richmond (Va.) Times-Dispatch.

A Kansas City paper remarks that municipal and public affairs there have improved in every way during the last ten years. The census returns have that appearance; also the fact that the town went Republican at the spring election.

The Vital Point.

Of course, it never occurred to Senator Aldrich that a man in his position ought not to be a promoter of combinations which are actively interested in the rates of duty levied and at the same time dominate tariff-making.

The American people understand that they cannot well demand that their public men shall not be interested in any line of business which may be affected by legislation, but the line must be drawn somewhere. The general impression is that Mr. Aldrich is financially interested and is closely connected with men more heavily interested in businesses which are vitally concerned in whether duties are raised or lowered. They know that Mr. Aldrich has more to do than any other dozen men in congress with any whether duties shall come off or stay on and whether they shall go up or down.

That is where the shoe pinches. That is the moral issue which has given such impetus to the Bristol charges, and it is not disposed of by Mr. Aldrich's letter.

JOKE ON PRESIDENT TAFT

Nothing Was Said About Rubber in Now Famous Winona Statistics.

Over at the back of the new tariff law—under "Schedule N, Sundries"—if you look carefully you will find the following little item:

"Manufacturers of bone, chip, grass, horn, quills, India rubber, palm leaf, straw, weeds or whalebone, not specially provided for in this section, 25 per cent. ad valorem."

Under the Dingley law the duty was 20 per cent. The house retained that rate, but in conference it was increased to 35 per cent.

Now, if you will turn to those estimates, "prepared under direction of the senate finance committee"—Mr. Aldrich's committee—which President Taft used in his Winona speech to prove that duties had been advanced hardly at all on articles that entered largely into common consumption, you will find that manufacturers of rubber were quite overlooked. Under Schedule N the estimates say that the duty was reduced on bituminous coal, which is consumed to the extent of a billion dollars a year, and on boots and shoes, of which three hundred million dollars' worth are consumed annually; that duties were increased on fireworks, which are used to the amount of two million dollars yearly; but there isn't a word about manufacturers of rubber.

You would conclude, probably, that manufacturers of rubber constituted so trivial an item that they were not worth mentioning; that they were about equal in importance to manufacturers of horn, quills, palm leaf, straw, weeds and whalebone, with which they are bracketed in the bill. Nevertheless we imported last year about a hundred million dollars' worth of crude India rubber. Hence the manufacturers must amount to several times that rather tiny little sum. Certainly Senator Aldrich has discovered that rubber is not the negligible item he thought it was when he raised the duty on it. He has been elected director of a rubber company—Saturday Evening Post.

That "Philippine Ruin" Dodge.

The apprehensions of Connecticut senatorial statesmanship concerning the "ruin" to the tobacco farmers of the Connecticut valley, which was surely to follow if Philippine cigars were admitted free of duty, must be supposed to be considerably allayed, since it appears that in the first year of free Philippine cigars to the extent of 150,000,000 only 80,000,000, or but a fraction over half the number permissible, were sent to this country. In other words, as the New York Sun puts it, "the horde of underpaid workmen" had been unable to find a market here for so much "pauper labor tobacco" as it would have been allowed to introduce duty free. Even if the whole 150,000,000 free cigars had come in, the amount would have been no more than a "drop in the bucket"—in other words, a practically negligible quantity in comparison with the vast total of domestic cigars consumed here.

This is clipped from the Connecticut's senatorial statesmanship—when it wasn't planning to circumvent some country postmaster who had gone wrong politically—was worrying over the purely imaginary interests of a few tobacco farmers, and never lifting its eyes to sweep that broader horizon in which was plainly to be seen a national duty to give a measure of fair play to a people who had been incorporated under the flag—a duty the neglect of which meant national dishonor and an offense against justice and morality.—Stamford (Conn.) Advocate.

Country Not to be Deceived.

Mr. Aldrich says the tariff has not caused the rise in rubber prices. That will not be believed. He says that the demand for rubber has increased while the supply has decreased, yet in another part of his letter he says that his company is producing millions of pounds of crude rubber from entirely new sources.

The truth is that Mr. Bristol turned the light on a man of dictatorial authority at the head of Congress deliberately manipulating the tariff on behalf of his friends, himself and his son. This exposure has interrupted the proceedings to make one all-comprehensive rubber trust, but there can be no doubt that such a design was under way.

Meanwhile, the country is not going to believe that the Aldrich crude rubber company has not had its share of profits out of the enormous increase in the prices of rubber goods caused by the increase in the tariff.

Are Jealous of Foreigners. Germany's students are jealous of foreigners, and are endeavoring to shut them out of the universities.

SHORT STATE ITEMS

OFFICIAL RESULTS OUT.

Bradbury's Majority Over Hiller is 7,381—Light G. O. P. Vote.

Jefferson City.—The Republican state candidates polled but 44 per cent of the total vote of the party at the state primary election. The Democratic state candidates, backed up by a warm contest for railroad and warehouse commissioner among five candidates, polled approximately 58 per cent of that party's total vote. These figures are based upon the vote cast for Taft and Bryan in 1908. John C. Brown, candidate for supreme court, high man on the Republican ticket, polled 153,219 votes; Frank A. Wrightmann, candidate for railroad and warehouse commissioner, received 153,005, and William P. Evans of St. Louis, candidate for state superintendent of public schools, 152,968 votes.

Judge James B. Gantt, the Democratic candidate for supreme judge, received 202,491 votes; Howard A. Gass, candidate of the Democratic party for superintendent of public schools, 202,415 votes.

Thomas M. Bradbury defeated Joseph C. A. Hiller for Democratic nomination for railroad and warehouse commissioner, by 7,381 votes. Bradbury's total vote was 50,934; Hiller received 43,553; Austin, 34,371; Rush, 19,416; Wheeling, 22,328.

The official returns show that Charles A. Crow beat David W. Hill for the Republican nomination for congress 3,777 votes. Crow's vote was 9,136 and Hill's 5,759. Charles H. Morgan beat Crane, his opponent for the Republican nomination in the Fifteenth district, 3,450 votes. Morgan received 7,421 and Crane 3,971.

WILL BUY 3,000 HOLSTEINS.

Cows for Dairy Industry Will Be Paid for in Milk.

Jefferson City.—Taking advantage of an unusual situation in the north and northwest the Missouri state board of immigration is negotiating a deal which will give the dairy industry in Missouri a great impetus and increase the state's revenue from this source by many hundreds of thousands of dollars.

The drying up of pastures in Wisconsin, Wyoming, northern Minnesota, North and South Dakota, has created a condition which makes the retaining of much stock out of the question, and farmers are willing to sell first-class dairy cows very cheaply. The bureau has contracted to purchase 3,000 head for distribution to various points in the Ozarks. These cows for the most part are Holsteins, considered by many the best milk producers. The purchase price of the cows, \$35 each, will be paid for by the farmers in milk.

HELD ON INSANITY CHARGE.

Former Hermann Man is Arrested on Wife's Complaint.

Pasadena, Cal.—Deputy Constable Rubo arrested E. F. Woestman on a warrant sworn to by Woestman's wife on a charge of insanity.

The Woestmans formerly lived in Hermann, coming to Pasadena about two years ago. Shortly before leaving Missouri Woestman inherited a large sum of money. On a recent morning he became violently insane and threatened to kill his entire family and then shoot the house full of holes. When Deputy Constable Rubo went to apprehend him Woestman changed his mind about the house and leveled a big pistol at Rubo. After considerable maneuvering Rubo got the gun and arrested Woestman.

LOUIS DECKER WANTS A PAROLE.

St. Louisan Convicted of Boozing Has Served 17 Months.

St. Louis.—Gov. Hadley and Pardon Attorney Chambers have under consideration an application of Louis Decker, convicted of boozing while a member of the municipal assembly, for a parole, according to dispatches from Jefferson City.

Decker was sentenced to serve seven years in the penitentiary by the criminal court of Greene county, to which he took a change of venue from St. Louis. He has served 17 months of his sentence.

Laclede County Teachers Meet.

Lebanon.—The Laclede County Teachers' association closed a two-days' session here. There were about 100 teachers in attendance under the supervision of Prof. E. W. Piager, county superintendent. W. T. Carlington, president of the Springfield State normal, and Dr. George, president of Drury college at Springfield, were present and addressed the institute.

Baptists in Sixty-Fifth Session.

La Bella.—The sixty-fifth annual meeting of the Wyandotte Baptist association, in session at Mount Salem, adjourned after a two days' business session. The next meeting will be held at La Grange in August, 1911.

Drowns in Barrel of Water.

Jefferson City.—Miss Maria Eggen, aged 22, daughter of Frank Eggen of Elston, Mo., was drowned in a half barrel of water. While rinsing the barrel she tumbled into it and was unable to extricate herself.

Youth Accidentally Kills Self.

Nevada.—Neil Norman accidentally shot and killed himself in the office of the American-Pacific Express company here. He picked up a revolver and was whirling it around his thumb when it went off.

Hadley Paroles St. Louis Slayer.

Jefferson City.—Gov. Hadley paroled Ernest Hradec of St. Louis, a native of Austria, who was serving a 35-year term for murder. The parole was granted on the condition the involuntary service deport Hradec.

ODD FISH FROM THE DEPTHS

Strange Marine Forms Brought Up With Deep Sea Cable Sunk for Ten Years.

Strange monsters the like of which have seldom been seen by man were dragged from a depth of 8,500 feet by the crew of the cable ship Burnside when they repaired the Alaska cable off Mt. St. Elias last month. The Burnside is moored at its buoy in Elliott bay after two months of repairing and relaying the cables of the

AS IT APPEARED TO HER

Mrs. Oelrichs Evidently Didn't Think Much of Mr. Blank's Earning Capacity.

Mrs. Herman Oelrichs, the best-dressed woman in Newport, criticized very pertinently, at a recent dinner, the new dinner gowns of Paquin and Callot.

These clinging and filmy gowns are chiefly remarkable for the V-shaped back that they possess. The V—it is incredible, but it is true—opens all the

Divining Rod 200 Years Old.

Winslow W. Fifield of Medford, Mass., owns a metallic divining rod brought from England more than two hundred years ago by one of his ancestors. The rod, says Mr. Fifield, has been used successfully all over New England and in the western mining districts. It is attached to whalebone handles 12 inches long and weighs two ounces. The handles have inscriptions on them which are almost obliterated by age.

The person who brought the rod to America was Isaac Greenleaf, who settled in Massachusetts. The rod became famous as a finder of water. After marking the place of many springs the rod was used in California, Colorado and North Carolina for locating by men in quest of gold mines and other metals. One person who used it with par-

U. S. army signal corps system. On board were a score of huge flasks filled with alcohol. In them floated strange shapes which it was hard to believe were once living creatures. Balls of red hair which looked like tousled human heads proved upon dissection to be a strange kind of deep water crab. Flesh colored round masses were found clinging to the cable by minute tentacles. One creature was shaped like the diablo toy, narrow in the middle with big concave white disks at either end by which it catches hold of any object.

What the Little Girl With the 15 Cents

in pennies wanted was some red ribbon of a particular shade for her mother. She knew the shade, but she couldn't explain it and all she could say was, it wasn't that, no, nor that; it was deeper than that, and not so

voted. They say that everything he makes goes on his wife's back."

Mrs. Oelrichs, her eye fixed on the gown's terrible V, said with a smile: "Well, he must be making very little, then."

The Counterfeit Southerner.

Of course, there are many counterfeits. A most amusing imitation is one that often passes for the typical southerner in New York. This satchel-mouthed braggart infests the cafes and demands attention by his abusing the waiter for offending his delicate sense of honor. "I hate a nigger, suh," he loudly proclaims, which is a sentiment that one never hears from those to the manner born. He haunts the theaters and parades the streets, since it is poor fun to practise his gentility in private.

He wears a wide black hat, mounts the table and yells whenever the band plays a southern melody. Such a pretentious caricature would be harmless enough, but for the ridicule he brings upon the south. Unfortunately, popular authors seem to accept him at face

value and exploit him in novels or plays where a "southerner" is a necessary part of the stage machinery. Everybody's Magazine.

Wasted Sarcasm.

The Philadelphia milk dealers who recently raised the price of their product to nine cents a quart and then lowered it again to eight appear to have been the subjects of a great deal of unjust censure. They announced at the time of the raise that milk could not be sold at eight cents without loss. Finding that the consumers would not pay the new price, however, they are continuing to sell at the old, thereby qualifying as genuine philanthropists. Every purchaser of milk at eight cents a quart will doubtless hereafter feel that he is an object of charity.

Hoodwinking Clergymen

When a small clique of men put up a scheme to harness the clergy of America and induce the ministers to, in turn "hitch up" the members of the churches, we should all take notice.

They couldn't harness the preachers in a bad cause except by deceiving them.

Ministers of the gospel are essentially and fundamentally honest, but like all men who work for the public good, they are at times misled by false statements.

Trust them when they have exact truth to speak from.

Now for the story which should interest every one for we are all either receivers of wages or we pay to wage earners and the freedom of each individual is at issue.

Interest in Labor Sunday.

"Labor Sunday"—the Sunday preceding Labor day—will be observed generally this year and in future years throughout the United States. This because of the American Federation of Labor declaration for the observance of that day. The numerous letters recently received at American Federation of Labor headquarters in New York are an assurance that interest in the idea of giving special attention to the cause of labor from the pulpit one day in the twelve months is widespread. Our readers are urged to try to bring about an understanding in their respective districts with representatives of the church so that ministers will make addresses that may attract trade unionists to the churches "for the day." Ministers should say, "etc., and winds up with 'Union ethics are sound.'" This is clipped from the American Federationist the organ of Sam Gompers, et al.

This clipping has been sent to papers throughout the country and the Typographical Union men in the newspaper offices instructed to "urge" that it be printed.

That is one of the ways of the "machine." It looks harmless so the papers print it.

The hidden motive is as dangerous to the peace and liberty of the citizens as a coiled rattlesnake in the grass.

Organization by workmen to peacefully and successfully present their side is necessary and most commendable.

There are such organizations now rapidly winning their way to public confidence without strikes, dynamite or killing fellow workmen.

(Some facts on this matter a little further along in this article.)

We see here a demand on the ministers of God, that they endorse and help build up the strike-producing, boycotting and violent American Federation of Labor.

Think of the man of God who teaches brotherly love being covertly ordered to praise and help get new members for an organization with a record for violence, crime and murder done by its members the like of which the world has never seen.

Think of the thousands of women made widows and the increasing thousands of children left fatherless by the pistol, club, dynamite and boot heel of members of this Labor Trust.

Any one who recalls the countless murders done in the multitude of strikes in the past few years will agree this is no exaggeration.

Take just one as an illustration: There were some thirty men murdered and over 5,000 bruised and maimed in the Chicago teamster's strike.

There is seldom a day passes but somewhere in our country from one to a score of our fellow men are assaulted or murdered by members of this band.

Then remember the homes blown up or burned. The families hounded, the rioting, burning of street cars, wrecking of trains and attempted or successful killing of passengers.

The general disturbance of industry and the thousands of dollars forced from tax payers to pay extra police, sheriffs and militia to protect, even in a feeble way, the citizens from the mobs of members of the American Federation of Labor.

Then you will realize why the great peace-loving majority of over 80 million Americans protest against the growth of this crime-tainted organization comprising perhaps one and one-half million men, of which it is estimated at least seven-tenths are peace-loving citizens and are members by coercion and are not in sympathy with three-tenths who have gained control and force their methods.

We find that a few designing men have seized control of the American Federation of Labor, just as some shrewd capitalists have secured control of some railroads and other interests and are now twisting and turning them into machines for personal profit and fame.

These men cunningly plan to force workmen to join and pay 25 to 75 cents a month in fees.

Various methods are used to "induce" workmen to join.

First, they talk of the "tyranny of capital" making slaves of workmen.

Then they work up enthusiasm about the "brotherhood of man" and other talk which experience has shown excites the emotions of workmen and they are induced to join and pay fees to the leaders.

The 5,000 workmen in Battle Creek are, as a rule, free from the dictates of the great Labor Trust and still get the highest wages in Michigan. If they had yielded to the smooth talk of the agents of the trust and joined, they would pay in fees from \$125.00 to \$200.00 a month to the big trust and be subject to strike orders any time.

Now they save that and put the money into homes and family comforts.

But the managers of the American Federation of Labor have worked hard and long to harness them.

The trust has sent small bales of money and last winter 18 "organizers" to tie up Battle Creek. They hired halls, gave picture shows, smokers, etc., as an investment, looking to rich returns when they succeeded in having them tied hand and foot.

But they failed and the last of these "organizers" left Battle Creek on May 1st saying "it's no use."

The workmen know the record of this great trust and formed their own association to protect their rights and also to protect them from the big Labor Trust.

In Philadelphia some 4,000 independent street car men, who mainly had families, had their own union and refused to join the big trust, preferring to be free to work or not as they pleased.

But the trust planned to force them into the fee-paying ranks, so a strike was ordered to compel the traction company to kick out these men and hire only Labor Trust members.

It was not a question of wages or hours but to push the free men out of their positions where they were earning good money to support their families. The strike was ordered, not to raise wages or reduce hours, remember, but solely to throw out members of an independent union and make places only for Labor Trust members, and thus show the independent men they could not earn a living unless they first paid fees to the trust managers.

Incidentally the people of Philadelphia must submit to no car service, rioting and bloodshed with millions in losses while these fee-hunting, notoriety seeking trust leaders were teaching the world that industry cannot be carried on except by workmen who first bend the knee, bow the head and pay fees.

How these men as strike leaders love to see their names in the papers

each morning! It's meat and bread long list of atrocities practiced by Labor Trust members on other human beings who cannot agree with the trust methods.

Now for the better way. Workingmen are now organizing in the old fashioned trades union or "guild" way, affiliated with the National Trades and Workers Association whose constitution provides arbitration of differences with agreement for no strikes, boycott, picketing or hateful coercion of any kind.

This Trade Association has evolved from the experience of the past and is the highest order of Trades Unionism at the present day.

Under its laws it is not possible for the Hod Carriers Union or the Street Sweepers Union to order the school teachers or locomotive engineers to quit work in a "sympathetic strike."

If any craft finds injustice, the case is presented to properly selected arbitrators, testimony taken and the case presented to the public through the press. Thereupon public opinion, that greatest of all powers, makes itself felt and curiously enough a fair settlement is generally the result.

There is no strike, no loss of wages, no loss to the community and yet the faithful workers get their just treatment.

There are many details which have been worked out by men skilled in labor matters.

It will recompense any interested man to know these details which can be secured by a postal request for constitution and by-laws written to the National Trades and Workers Association, Kingman Block, Battle Creek, Mich.

Reader, look carefully into this great question of the relations of Capital and Labor and its successful solution. The new plan works and brings results for the members.

I became so favorably impressed with the trustworthiness and practicability of the leaders of this new labor movement that I gave the Association a sanatorium at Battle Creek worth about \$400,000 and with about 300 rooms, to be used as a home for their old, members and the helpless babies, sometimes made fatherless by the pistol, club or boot heel of some member of the violent "Labor Trust."

Suppose you attend church Labor Sunday and hear what your minister has to say in defense of the safety and rights of the common, everyday man.

Let me ask you to read again a portion of one of my public articles printed a few years ago.

"The people of the world have given me money enough to spend in these talks through the papers in trying to make better and safer conditions for the common people, whether the Postum business runs or not."

Scores of letters have come to me from work-people and others, some from union men recounting their sufferings from union domination and urging that their cases be laid before the public.

It will not answer for us to only sympathize with the poor, the oppressed, those who haven't power enough to drive off tyrants and resent oppression, we must help them tie the hands of the oppressors. Americans must act.

Some of my forebears in New England lived comfortable homes, took with them the old flat locks, slept on the ground in rain and frost, hungry, footsore, and half clothed they grimly pushed on where the Eternal God of Human Liberty urged them. They wore for me and for you a mantle of freedom, woven in a loom where the shuttles were cannon balls and bullets and where swords were used to pick out the tangles in the yarn.

These old, sturdy grandfathers of ours stood by that loom until the mantle was finished, then, stained with their life blood it was handed down to us. Shall I refuse to bear it on my shoulders because the wearing costs me a few dollars, and are you cowards enough to hide yours because some foreign labor union anarchist orders you to strip it off?

I have faith that the blood of 1776 still coursing in your veins will tingle, and call until you waken. Then Americans will act." "There's a Reason." C. W. POST.

Now to ministers. The average congregation is made up of about 90 per cent. of free citizens and much less than 10 per cent. of members of the Labor Trust.

The free citizen wants to hear words defending the rights and independence of the common man, free from the arbitrary dictates of any self-seeking organization either of Capital or Labor.

The merchant, lawyer, school teacher, doctor, clerk, farmer and workman rebels against any forcible stopping of trains, boats, street cars, or factories, for the prosperity of the community is entirely dependent on steady continuance of these things.

Men don't like strikes, boycotts, injured workmen or burned cars and factories.

A famous divine says: "These men may hate capitalists but their hate for other laboring men burns like a flame, eats like nitric acid, is malignant beyond all description."

Then we remember cases of acid throwing, eyes gouged out, children pursued, women stripped, homes de-